

Endnotes

Chapter 1: Juvenile Delinquency

Table 1.1
Juvenile Arrests and Arrest Rates by Charge Severity and Charge Type
1993–2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2001 and 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Population estimates derived by the California Department of Finance.

Table 1.2
Juvenile Arrests by Charge Severity and Sex of Arrestee
1993–2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2001 and 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Table 1.3
Juvenile Felony Arrests and Arrest Rates by Charge Type
1993–2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2001 and 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Population estimates derived by the California Department of Finance.

Table 1.4
Juvenile Misdemeanor and Status Offense Arrests and Arrest Rates by Charge Type
1993–2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2001 and 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Population estimates derived by the California Department of Finance.

Table 1.5
Juvenile Arrests by Charge Severity, Charge Type, and Race/Ethnicity of Arrestee
2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Table 1.6
Juvenile Arrests by Charge Severity, Charge Type, and Age of Arrestee
2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Table 1.7
Juvenile Felony Arrests by Charge Type and County
2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Table 1.8
Juvenile Arrests by Charge Severity and County
2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2002*

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Table 1.9
Juvenile Arrests by County and Charge Severity
1992–2003

Originally adopted from California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center's *Criminal Justice Profiles 2001* by Special Request Unit of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center at the California Department of Justice on April 23, 2003. 2002 data adopted from the California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center's *Criminal Justice Profiles 2002* by CFCC staff.

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new Criminal Justice Statistics Center codeable offense in 2001. Status offenses include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

The Orange County Sheriff's Department identified an under-reporting problem for the years 2000–2002.

Felony arrest counts may include some misdemeanor warrants for felony offenses.

Table 1.10
Juvenile Filings and Dispositions
1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.11
Juvenile Delinquency Filings, Dispositions, and Stage of Case at Disposition by County Court 2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity and Modoc counties did not report for year 2002.

Table 1.12
Original Delinquency Filings by County Court 1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.13
Subsequent Delinquency Filings by County Court 1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

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Table 1.14
Original Delinquency Dispositions by County Court
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Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

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Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.15
Subsequent Delinquency Dispositions by County Court
1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.16
Original Status Offense Filings by County Court
1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.17
Subsequent Status Offense Filings by County Court
1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.18
Original Status Offense Dispositions by County Court
1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.19
Subsequent Status Offense Dispositions by County Court
1993–2002

Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). Retrieved August 8, 2003, from the JBSIS Web site, URL: <http://jbsis.courts.ca.gov/> (restricted access site).

Subsequent delinquency case types are based on a petition filed by the district attorney that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated codes or statutes. Subsequent status offense case types are based on a petition filed by the probation officer alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional status offense acts, such as truancy.

Trinity County did not report for years 1999, 2001, and 2002. Modoc County did not report for the year 2002.

Table 1.20
First Commitments to the California Youth Authority by Committing Court and Commitment Rates 1991–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and California Department of the Youth Authority unpublished data.

California Youth Authority (CYA) cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections (CDC) cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Population estimates derived by the California Department of Finance.

Table 1.21
First Commitments and Commitment Rates to the California Youth Authority by County Court 2002

California Department of the Youth Authority unpublished data.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Population estimates derived by the California Department of Finance.

Table 1.22
Characteristics of First Commitments to the Youth Authority, CYA and CDC Cases Combined 1991–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and California Department of the Youth Authority unpublished data.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Missing data in the religion variable includes 'not available,' 'no preference,' and atheist.

Table 1.23
Characteristics of First Commitments to the Youth Authority, CYA Cases Only 1991–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and California Department of the Youth Authority unpublished data.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Missing data in the religion variable includes 'not available,' 'no preference,' and atheist.

Table 1.24
Characteristics of First Commitments to the Youth Authority, CDC Cases Only
1991–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and California Department of the Youth Authority unpublished data.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Missing data in the religion variable includes 'not available,' 'no preference,' and atheist.

Table 1.25
Characteristics of Males in Youth Correctional Conservation Camps
June 30, 1993–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations: June 30 Each Year, 1993–2002*.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 1.26
Characteristics of Males in Youth Correctional Facilities and Conservation Camps
June 30, 1993–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations: June 30 Each Year, 1993–2002*.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 1.27
Characteristics of the Youth Authority's Institution Population
June 30, 1993–2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001* and *A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations: June 30 Each Year, 1993–2002*.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 1.28
Characteristics of the Youth Authority's Parole Population, CYA Cases
June 30, 1993-2002

California Department of the Youth Authority, *Annual Report 2001: Program Description and Statistical Summary 1941-2001 and A Comparison of the Youth Authority's Institution and Parole Populations: June 30 Each Year, 1993-2002*.

California Youth Authority cases are those in which youth are committed directly to the Youth Authority by either juvenile court or criminal court. In California Department of Corrections cases youth are committed to prison by criminal court but ordered to serve at least part of their sentence in Youth Authority facilities.

CDC cases were no longer paroled to the Youth Authority in fiscal year 1999-2000.

Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 1.29
Juvenile Probation Department's Caseload by Case Type and County
December 31, 2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Juvenile Probation Caseloads, 1996-2002

Formal wardship status designates a child that is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

Informal status designates a child that is supervised, in place of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months (under codes 654, 654.2 or 654.3 W&I).

Non-ward status designates a child that is under a probation grant from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months and does not have wardship status (under code 725(a) W&I).

Deferred entry of judgment designates a child that is supervised without a dispositional hearing between 12 and 36 months from the date of the referral to the program (790 W&I):

Diversion designates any delivery or referral by the probation department of a child to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement to provide shelter care, counseling, or other diversion services. Probation services must make the referral to diversion and continue to maintain responsibility for the child's progress for a specific amount of time.

Table 1.30
Juvenile Probation Department's Caseload by Type and Sex and County
December 31, 2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Juvenile Probation Caseloads, 1996-2002

Formal wardship status designates a child that is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

Informal status designates a child that is supervised, in place of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months (under codes 654, 654.2 or 654.3 W&I).

Non-ward status designates a child that is under a probation grant from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months and does not have wardship status (under code 725(a) W&I).

Deferred entry of judgment designates a child that is supervised without a dispositional hearing between 12 and 36 months from the date of the referral to the program (790 W&I):

Diversion designates any delivery or referral by the probation department of a child to a public or private agency with which the city or county has an agreement to provide shelter care, counseling, or other diversion services. Probation services must make the referral to diversion and continue to maintain responsibility for the child's progress for a specific amount of time.

Table 1.31
Juvenile Probation Caseload, Probation Cases Only
December 31, 1996-2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Juvenile Probation Caseloads, 1996–2002

Changes from 1996 to 1999 may reflect programmatic adjustments made by the reporting agency.

Formal wardship status designates a child that is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

Informal status designates a child that is supervised, in place of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months (under codes 654, 654.2 or 654.3 W&I).

Non-ward status designates a child that is under a probation grant from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months and does not have wardship status (under code 725(a) W&I).

Table 1.32
Juvenile Probation Caseload, Informal Probation
December 31, 1996-2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Juvenile Probation Caseloads, 1996–2002

Changes from 1996 to 1999 may reflect programmatic adjustments made by the reporting agency.

Informal status designates a child that is supervised, in place of filing a petition, for a period not to exceed six months (under codes 654, 654.2 or 654.3 W&I).

Table 1.33
Juvenile Probation Caseload, Non-Ward
December 31, 1996-2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Juvenile Probation Caseloads, 1996–2002

Changes from 1996 to 1999 may reflect programmatic adjustments made by the reporting agency.

Non-ward status designates a child that is under a probation grant from juvenile court for a specific time not to exceed six months and does not have wardship status (under code 725(a) W&I).

Table 1.34
Juvenile Probation Caseload, Formal Wardship
December 31, 1996-2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Juvenile Probation Caseloads, 1996-2002

Changes from 1996 to 1999 may reflect programmatic adjustments made by the reporting agency.

San Joaquin and Solano counties included their non-ward totals with the formal wardship data in years 1998-2002.

Formal wardship status designates a child that is declared a ward of the juvenile court and placed on formal probation.

Table 1.35
Children in Probation Supervised Foster Care by Placement Type and Race/Ethnicity
October 1, 2002

Needell, B., Webster, D., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Brookhart, A., Lery, B., Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., & Kim, H. (2003). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved April 17, 2003, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research Web site. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/>

Race/ethnicity categories are Black, White (including White, White-Armenian, White-Central American, White-European, White-Middle Eastern, and White-Romanian), Hispanic (Hispanic, Mexican, South American, Caribbean, or those coded as being of Hispanic Origin), Asian (Asian Indian, Cambodian, Chinese, Ethiopian, Filipino, Guamanian, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Other Asian/Pacific Islander, Hmong, Polynesian, Samoan, and Vietnamese), and Native American (Alaskan Native and American Indian).

Children with an open out-of-home placement record on the study date are categorized according to the placement type corresponding with that point in time, including: Kinship, Foster Family Home (Non-Relative), Foster Family Home (Non-Relative; Agency), Group, Institution, Medical Facility, Guardian, Other, or Missing Type.

Children with an open placement episode, but not an open out-of-home placement record, are coded as being in Non-Foster Care if they have an open placement in that table on the study date, and on a Trial Home Visit or as a Runaway if the placement change reason of the last placement indicated such.

Children with an open placement episode, no open out-of-home placement, and no reliable data regarding why, are coded as Other.

Table 1.36
Children in Probation Supervised Foster Care by Placement Type and Age
October 1, 2002

Needell, B., Webster, D., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Brookhart, A., Lery, B., Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., & Kim, H. (2003). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved April 17, 2003, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research Web site. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/>

Children with an open out-of-home placement record on the study date are categorized according to the placement type corresponding with that point in time, including: Kinship, Foster Family Home (Non-Relative), Foster Family Home (Non-Relative; Agency), Group, Institution, Medical Facility, Guardian, Other, or Missing Type.

Children with an open placement episode, but not an open out-of-home placement record, are coded as being in Non-Foster Care if they have an open placement in that table on the study date, and on a Trial Home Visit or as a Runaway if the placement change reason of the last placement indicated such.

Children with an open placement episode, no open out-of-home placement, and no reliable data regarding why, are coded as Other.

Table 1.37
Children in Probation Supervised Foster Care by Supervising County and In-County Placement
July 1, 2001 and 2002

Needell, B., Webster, D., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Brookhart, A., Lery, B., Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., & Kim, H. (2003). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved April 17, 2003, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research Web site. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/>

These tables are based on data about children who were placed in Kinship, Foster, Foster Family Agencies (FFA's) or Group Homes on July 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002. Supervising County refers to the county responsible for the child's case. Placement County refers to the county where the placement facility is physically located.

Table 1.38
Children in Probation Supervised Foster Care by Placement Type
October 1, 1998–2001

Needell, B., Webster, D., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Brookhart, A., Lery, B., Shaw, T., Dawson, W., Piccus, W., Magruder, J., & Kim, H. (2003). Child Welfare Services Reports for California. Retrieved April 17, 2003, from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research Web site. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/>

Children with an open out-of-home placement record on the study date are categorized according to the placement type corresponding with that point in time, including: Kinship, Foster Family Home (Non-Relative), Foster Family Home (Non-Relative; Agency), Group, Institution, Medical Facility, Guardian, Other, or Missing Type.

Children with an open placement episode, but not an open out-of-home placement record, are coded as being in Non-Foster Care if they have an open placement in that table on the study date, and on a Trial Home Visit or as a Runaway if the placement change reason of the last placement indicated such.

Children with an open placement episode, no open out-of-home placement, and no reliable data regarding why, are coded as Other.

Table 1.39

Juvenile Restorative Justice Services 2002

Unpublished data from California Administrative Office of the Courts 2002 Survey of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Services, received on April 24, 2003.

Table 1.40 Juvenile Restorative Justice Services by County 2002

Unpublished data from California Administrative Office of the Courts 2002 Survey of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) Services, received on April 24, 2003.

Table 1.41 Crime Incidents in Public Schools by County and Charge Type School Year 2000

Adapted from California Department of Education, Butte County Office of Education, and Duerr Evaluation Resources, California Safe Schools Assessment: 2000–2001 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1999–2000 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1998–1999 Results, and California Safe Schools Assessment: 1997–1998 Results

Table 1.42 Crime Incidents in Public Schools by Charge Type School Years 1995–2000

California Department of Education, Butte County Office of Education, and Duerr Evaluation Resources, California Safe Schools Assessment: 2000–2001 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1999–2000 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1998–1999 Results, and California Safe Schools Assessment: 1997–1998 Results

Do not calculate percentage changes in raw data. Changes in raw data do not account for changes in enrollment.

Table 1.43 Crime Rates in Public Schools by Charge Type School Years 1995–2000

California Department of Education, Butte County Office of Education, and Duerr Evaluation Resources', California Safe Schools Assessment: 2000–2001 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1999–2000 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1998–1999 Results, and California Safe Schools Assessment: 1997–1998 Results

Counties, school districts, and county offices of education with fewer than 1,000 students enrolled are not included on this table. See Appendix D for data on all local educational agencies.

When drawing conclusions from individual rate changes, remember that improved reporting practices by some local educational agencies may have resulted in apparent increases in the crime rate that may not represent actual increases in crime.

Table 1.44

Crime Rates in Public Schools by District and Charge Type School Years 1995–2000

California Department of Education, Butte County Office of Education, and Duerr Evaluation Resources, California Safe Schools Assessment: 2000–2001 Results

Because of space constraints, the following crimes, constituting 2 percent of the total crimes reported, are not included on this table: bomb threat (372), destructive/explosive devices (596), and loitering/trespassing (945).

Four school districts designated “Not required to report” operate as charter districts and have elected not to report. (Counties, school districts, and county offices of education with fewer than 1,000 students enrolled are not included in table C, thus all four designated “Not required to report” are not included there).

Table 1.45 Crime Rates in Public Schools by County and Charge Type School Years 1995–2000

Adapted from California Department of Education, Butte County Office of Education, and Duerr Evaluation Resources, California Safe Schools Assessment: 2000–2001 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1999–2000 Results, California Safe Schools Assessment: 1998–1999 Results, and California Safe Schools Assessment: 1997–1998 Results

Counties, school districts, and county offices of education with fewer than 1,000 students enrolled are not included on this table.

Because of space constraints, the following crimes, constituting 2 percent of the total crimes reported, are not included on this table: bomb threat (372), destructive/explosive devices (596), homicide (2), and loitering/trespassing (945).

When drawing conclusions from individual rate changes, remember that improved reporting practices by some local educational agencies may have resulted in apparent increases in the crime rate that may not represent actual increases in crime.

Table 1.46 Enrollment in California Youth Authority Schools by Grade October 2001

California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit’s DataQuest system. Retrieved April 9, 2003.

Table 1.47 Capacity of Juvenile Court Detention Facilities by Location and Type May 2002

California Board of Corrections, “Juvenile Detention Survey Profile,” *Annual Report 2001*.

The Board Rated Capacity is the maximum population a facility may have, based on an assessment by the Board of Corrections, which complies with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, *Minimum Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities*.

Table 1.48
California Youth Authority Personnel and Expenditures
1993–2002

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, *Criminal Justice Profiles 2001 and 2002*.

Department of Corrections and Youth Authority personnel are fiscal-year counts obtained from the State of California Governor's Budget.

Fiscal year begins on July 1 of each calendar year.

Expenditure data for fiscal year 2000–2001 were not available from the Office of the State Controller in time for inclusion in this publication.

Expenditures include services, supplies, salaries, and employee benefits. Building construction and capital expenditures are not included. Expenditures for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Table 1.49
Peer Courts by County Court
2001

California Administrative Office of the Courts, Executive Office Programs. Collaborative Justice Survey, July 2001